(b) to (d). According to the policy of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries, major spares are always purchased from Original Equipment Manufacturers or from their sole selling agents and only from the registered and proven suppliers. In emergent cases, CIL/subsidiaries also have ancillary industries for supply of spare parts.

When spare parts are purchased from OEMs, CIL insists on their issuing certificates to the effect that prices charged are the same as are being charged from other customers, and are not excessive. From other manufacturers, the parts are purchased on rates approved by the DGS & D Some manufacturers in the public sector who are not covered by DGS & D and are also not OEMs, appear to be charging higher prices and CIL has initiated a dialogue with them to determine the reasonableness of their prices. For imported spares, the prices are determined according to a conversion factor, the formula for which is laid down by DGSD.

As CIL spares are purchased only from OEMs, proven parties and also from ancillary parties after proper tests, question of buying sub-standard spares does not anse. In case defects are noticed, suppliers are informed for replacement free of cost. However, such cases are not many.

[*English*]

Coal Stockyard in Karnataka

3439. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a coal stockyard at Hunsur, Mysore to provide coal supply to tobacco growers; and

(b) if not, the steps taken to set up a coal stockyard there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) No coal stockyard is being operated by Coal India Ltd. at Hunsur, Mysore.

(b) According to the current Stockyard Policy, responsibility for setting up and managing new stockyards rests with the respective State Governments Coal Companies will offer coal for despatch to these stockyards in accordance with the sponsorships provided by the State Governments

Desalination Plant

2440. DR. R. MALLU Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state·

(a) whether desalination is proposed to be promoted in Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) the cost of producing 1 litre of water by the desalination plants, and

(d) the type of power used in these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H PATEL): (a) Desalination plants for drinking water supply in rural areas are set up only as a last resort when cost effective alternative schemes based on sweet sources are not feasible. The setting up of desalination plants in Eighth Five Year Plan will be considered after the finalisation of the Eighth Plan outlays/strategy and evaluation of the effectiveness of the desalination plants set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan and in 1990-91 and 1991-92.

(b) does not arise.

(c) The cost of producing drinking water

is 5.8 paise per litre for 10 meter cube per day capacity plant, 3.4 paise for 20 meter cube per day capacity plant, 3.3 paise for 30 meter cube per day capacity plants and 2 paise for 50 meter and 100 meter cube per day capacity plants. This is based on the running of plants for 16 hours a day with full capacity.

(d) Desalination plants do not have usage of solar power but run on DC set using diesel fuel when electric line power is not available.

Scheme for Pedestrians in Cannaught Place

2441. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the six members committee set up by New Delhi Municipal Committee to study the proposal for pedestrianisation of Cannaught Place has submitted any report;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon: and

(c) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The NDMC has reported that they have decided to constitute a committee on Cannaught Place with the President of New Delhi Traders Association as president and with the representative of the traders and general public as members apart from the technical experts. The Committee has not submitted its report so far nor any final date has been fixed for the purpose.

[Translations]

Cold Storage Facility in Orissa

2442. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sufficient storage facility for fruit, vegetables and millets etc. is not available in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the efforts made or proposed to be made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Government have not received any report regarding inadequacy of storage facility for fruits, vegetables and millets in Orissa.

There are 47 cold storages in Orissa with a total capacity of 83681 tonnes. Permission for construction of two more cold storages has already been granted during the current financial years.

Industrial Sickness in Rajasthan

2443. SHRI KUNJEE LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale industrial sickness is prevailing in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the guidelines issued and the resources provided by the Union Government to the various State Governments to alleviate industrial sickness and particularly to Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) and (b). According to Reserve Bank of India, 9987 units in the small scale sector and 46 units in the non-small scale sector were sick as at the end of March, 1990 in the State of Rajasthan. A number of causes, both internal and external, are responsible for industrial sickness. The major causes, as reported by the banks, relate to marketing,